

ARGAINS.
over to the state of
possible, I will to
value and increas-
ers, which have had
for upwards of one
own by the name
don,
river, between Alex-
d nearly opposite the
tifully situated, cen-
DRED acres, new
es for THREE hu-
ns per annum, will
ed in said lease,
ntiguous to the
er for FORTY ac-
containing about SIXTY
om Land,
le Mill Tract.
ntiguous to the
estate
es on the Sci-
te of Ohio.
me from my uncle
ing one moiety of
for his military
ary war. All the
under which I am
erty, are in the
to whom applica-
for terms, &c. to
contract and dis-
able property, for
titles will be given.
ALEXANDER.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1807.

[No. 2004.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
Bazaar of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Merchandise of which will be expressed in
the hills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion, and the prices of which are established
canon time be viewed and purchased at the
merchandise and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

20 hds. South-west Mountain
TO BACCO,

Selected for the West-India market.

A L. S. O.

1 pipe
1 half pipe
40 cants

London Bill Wine,
excellent quality.

Wm. Hodgson.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Two RICO Green Coffee and
Brown Sugars, received per set. Fletcher
Miller, from St. Thomas—

For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.

G. Powell.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Government of BROAD CLOTHES, from
two to eighteen shillings, sterling cost—
practically intended to drawback.

Lewis Duck.

French Brandy.

London Wine, in half pipes and quarter

hds.

London Rum, in barrels.

Catfish, and Stone Lime.

July 7.

For Sale or Rent,
A convenient two-story BRICK HOUSE,
with back buildings, &c., situated on Duke-
street, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets.

A L. S. O.

A commodious frame STORE, on King-
street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

July 10.

Lawrence Hooff.

Aug. 7.

A Miller Wanted.

To a man who understands the
business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
toral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

Aug. 21.

TRACT OF COLUMBIA.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern. That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
vessels that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Nauheim.

These masters of vessels who may come
on board, and be certified, will
be subject to quarantine.

It is to be noted that any article shipped for
a Portuguese subject, should be
certified, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-
ty, and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

Mar. 16.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

REWARD, consisting in the rewards of No-
vember on December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAM.

He was born in the town of Alex-
andria in Mr. Robert Smith's. He was about 30

years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
tall, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tan-
ned complexion, stutters a little, has a soft

voice, and generally seems humble and timid
when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-
mison's, in the county of Charles, and may
perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood,

so I think it more probable he may have
gone to the state of Maryland. If he is taken
in the state of Virginia and brought to me I
will give the above reward; if in the state of

Maryland and brought to me I will give Three-

Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland
County, July 24.

[30] d

FOR BOSTON,

The Brig

HARMONY,

ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for
passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken
on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has received per said brig a few half

pipes.

Choice Old Port Wine.

Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CRODHILL.

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on

board.

William Hodgson.

July 20.

FOR AMSTERDAM (DIRECT)

The Ship

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle, Alexandri-

o, R.

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

30 tons PLAISTER

100 boxes SOAP

50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES

20 barrels MACKAREL, and

200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
To such a one good wages will be given.—

For the person who wants, please apply to

Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities;

Loaf and Lump ditto;

Campowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busselot,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum;

Holland Gin;

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig wine, soap, mould, ditt and

spermacei candles, refined salt-petre, florant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

english and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. &c. with generally every ar-

tile in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

WINE S.

particularly select-

ed for

family use.

AND IN STORE,

26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

WANTED,

4 WET NURSE.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 21.

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master,

from Madiera, and for sale by the subscriber,

7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime Lon-
don particular WINE, of the brand of Scott
& Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21.

4 D. & O.

Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,

ROBERT

TRIAL

COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

TUESDAY, August 18.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

(Mr. Eaton's evidence concluded.)

Little more passed between col. Burr and myself, relevant to this enquiry, whilst I remained at Washington, though he was solicitous to engage me in his western plans. I returned to Massachusetts; and thought no more of col. Burr or his projects until in October last a letter was put into my hands, from M. Bellnap, to T. E. Danielson stating that boats were building on the Ohio. Mr. Burr. Have you that letter? Mr. E. No. Mr. B. It is improper then to state it. Mr. Hay. It is immaterial Mr. Bellnap is here. Mr. E. As to letters, I have had no correspondence with colonel Burr. I was about to state that I made a communication to the President of the United States through the hands of the Post-master general, stating the views of col. B.

Questioned by the Prosecution.

Mr. Wirt. Was there any conversation between you and the prisoner, in which you spoke of the odium attached to the name of usurper? A. That conversation was excluded by the opinion of the court, as relating to the central project.

Mr. Hay. Did you mean to state that the honorable indemnity proposed to you by the prisoner was to be included in this plan? A. I understood it to be included in the permanent rank and emolument to be assigned me; in his full confidence, that he should erect a government of which he was to be the chief.

Cross-questioned.

Mr. Martin. Do you recollect when you arrived in Washington? A. I said, that I did not recollect particularly. But the principal parts of these conversations must have been between the middle of February, and the latter end of March. Q. Was there any particular conduct calculated to put an end to col. Burr's importunities? A. Yes. At some of our last interviews, I laid on his table, a paper containing this toast which I had given to the public: 'The United States—Palsey to the brain that should plot to dismember, and leprosy to the hand that will not draw to defend our union.' Q. Where was that toast drunk? A. I cannot say. This question was made to me from authority. It was sent with other toasts, I had corrected, to a paper at Springfield. I laid this paper on colonel Burr's table, that he might see it; and I have reasons to believe that he did. Q. Was it drunk at any distant place? At Philadelphia? A. I do not recollect. I thought at first it was Philadelphia; but I had received many hospitalities throughout the union; many of my toasts were published; and in the hurry of passing and repassing, I have completely forgotten.

Mr. Burr. Do you recollect, when you left Washington? A. About the 5th or 6th of April. Q. Can you not be certain where this toast was drank? At Washington or at Philadelphia? A. I am certain it was not at W. because I gave another there when called upon. Q. Did you say, that all those conversations happened between the middle of February and the last of March? A. No. I did not say so. I said the principal part of these conversations. Q. You say that this toast was printed at Springfield? A. I did. Q. Have you in your possession a paper containing that toast? A. I have not here. Q. You mentioned something about a communication which you made to the President through the P. M. General. Look at that paper. Is that your signature? A. It is; and I must give a short account of that paper. Mr. E. then mentioned that the notes on the two first pages were drawn up by Mr. Granger, from conversations which had passed between Mr. G. and a Mr. Ely, on certain communications made to Mr. Ely by Mr. Eaton, respecting Col. B's plans: that he had seen Mr. Ely at Northampton at the session of the court of common pleas, at a time when they had first heard of the building of boats on the Ohio. The notes on the last page, in Mr. Granger's writing, and subscribed by himself, were from subsequent conversations between him and Mr. G.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of accounts with the government. Did you or the government demand money? A. They had no demand on me. I demanded of them. Q. Did they state in account a balance against you? A. I expended money for the service of the U. S. when employed in my agency at Tunis; an account of which being presented to the accounting officers of the treasury, they, I was told, had no legal discretion to settle it. As there was no law to authorise this adjustment, I did refer to the Congress of 1803-4. A committee had reported on my claims, favorably as I had supposed. I repaired however

to the coast of Barbary, and when I returned, found that new difficulties had occurred to an adjustment. Leaving out the sums which I had advanced, the government had a balance against me. The last session of Congress has provided for the payment and the commissioners have settled it.

Mr. Martin. What balance did you receive? A. That is my concern, sir.

Mr. Burr. What was the balance, a gainst you?

Mr. E. (To the court) is that a proper question, sir?

Mr. Burr. My object is manifest. I wish to show the bias which has existed on the mind of the witness.

Chief Justice saw no objections to the question.

Mr. E. I cannot say to a cent or a dollar; but I have received about 10,000 dollars.

Mr. Burr. When was the money received? A. About March last. Q. You mentioned Miranda. Where did you understand he was gone to? A. On the benevolent project of revolutionizing the Spanish provinces. Q. What part of them? A. Carracas. I had some reason too to know something of that project, because I too was invited to join in that. He too was to have been a little emperor; he might have been troublesome to us; and of course when I asked you what was to be done with him, you observed, "hang him." Q. Did you understand I was to do all at once; to execute the central project too as well as those in the west? A. I have no objections to answering that; but it will be nothing in your favor. When col. B. was speaking of a central revolution, not much was said about his revolution in the west. Had the other been effected, I doubt much whether you would have been willing to have separated that part. Q. You spoke of a command. A. You said, from the arrangements which you had made, that an army would be ready to appear when you went to the waters of the western country. I recollect particularly the name of Ephraim Kirby. You asked me about his spirit. You asserted that his brigade was ready to join you, and that the people also in that country were ready to co-operate. You spoke of your riflemen, your infantry, your cavalry. It was with the same view you mentioned to me that that man (pointing to gen. Wilkinson just behind him) was to have been the first to aid you; and from the same views you have perhaps mentioned me.

Mr. Martin objected to the witness interposing his own opinions in this manner.

Mr. Hay. Some allowance is to be made for the feelings of a man of honor. Mr. Eaton bowing apologised to the court for the warmth of his manner.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of my revolutionizing the western states. A. Your line was to be the Alleghany mountain. You were certain about Kentucky and Tennessee; but expressed some doubts about Ohio; I well recollect that on account of the reason you gave; that they were too much of a plodding, industrious people to engage in your plans. Q. How was this business to be effected? A. I understood that your agents were in the western country; that the commander in chief was ready to co-operate with his army; and that these with the adventurers that would join you, would compel the states to a separation. Indeed you seemed to consider New Orleans as already yours and that from this point you would make conquests and consolidate your empire. Q. Was it after all this that you recommended me to an embassy? A. Yes; and because I thought it the only way to avert a civil war. Q. Did you communicate your recommendation to me? A. Yes; you seemed to assent to the proposition.

Q. What had become of your command? A. That I had disposed of myself. Q. Did you understand that you had given me a definitive answer? A. No; after you had developed yourself, I determined to use you until I got every thing out of you; and on the principle that "when innocence is in danger, to break faith with a bad man is not fraud but virtue." Q. Did you think that your proposition as to a foreign embassy, which was so incompatible with my own plans, would be received by me with indifference; had I abandoned the project? A. You seemed to me to want some distinguished place; as to the mode, you were indifferent; and you seemed to acquiesce in the plan of a foreign embassy.

Mr. Hay. You said that you received about 10,000 dollars from the government. The act of congress did not give a definitive sum. A. The act of congress gave the accounting officers the power of settling with me, under the inspection of the secretary of state; under whose depart-

ment I had served; and the settlement was accordingly made.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

WESTERN PRUSSIA.

Marienburg, June 9.

Particulars of the events which took place on the 4th and 5th of June, at the first corps of the grand army.

"On the 4th of June, at three o'clock in the morning the enemy made demonstrations to attack Petrelkau and Zegern, by Brausberg. Part of the ninth regiment moved accordingly to the point where he attempted to cross the river, and compelled him to retreat. A cannonade ensued from both banks of the river, from Zegern to Petrelkau, which lasted some hours, but produced no important result.

At eleven o'clock two columns of the enemy's troops were observed from the redoubt near Spanden, which advanced on the road of Mehlsack and Wormditt against the bridge head. Soon after, these two columns, estimated at three thousand foot each, supported by numerous cavalry, displayed, formed in front of the bridge head, and unmasked a battery of ten pieces of canon, and two howitzers, which immediately commenced to play on our entrenchments. The fire was returned with great vigor, and after a conflict which lasted two hours the enemy was obliged to retreat both on the road of Mehlsack and Wormditt.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon everything was quiet along the line. On the 5th at four o'clock in the morning, the advanced posts reported that a brisk cannonade was heard on the right and soon after intelligence was received of a severe attack being made on the 4th and 5th corps. The first corps took up arms and prepared for any event which could happen. The prince of Ponte Corvo made the necessary dispositions for offensive operations, in order to make a diversion when once the fire ceased in the right wing.

"General Frere, who commanded at the bridge head of Spanden, reported at nine o'clock, that two heads of columns were perceived on the road of Mehlsack and Wormditt. The enemy advanced with from 10 to 12,000 foot 3000 horse, & 20 pieces of ordnance, posted some battalions on the banks of the Passarge on the right and left of the tete de pont, and his sharp shooters took post on the banks of that river, under cover of the woods which are on the right bank.

"The prince of Ponte Corvo ordered thereupon six battalions to march from Newark to Deutschendorf, and directed at the same time general Gerard's brigade to advance from the camp at Corvenden, on the heights between Schlodien and Spanden. The 63d regiment received orders also to support Spanden. The four regiments of dragoons under marshal La. Houssac, which joined soon after were distributed in that line. The 17th regiment was posted in such a manner as to be able on the enemy's first retrograde movement, to advance to the right bank. Whilst those dispositions were carried into execution, the prince passed the line on horseback, and approached Spanden, in order to ascertain the enemy's views. The road which leads from Schlodien to that village was rendered dangerous by the Russian sharp shooters who were posted on the right bank of the river, and seemed ready to attempt the passage. The prince ordered them to be dislodged from the woods they occupied by grape shot & howitzer shells; but unfortunately the pieces of ordnance, destined for that purpose did not arrive in due time. The prince had proceeded to the bridge head, and given his orders to general Frere. On his return he perceived the 17th regiment of dragoons taking a position under the fire of the Russian infantry. He was desirous to post it to a less dangerous place, but while he was approaching the regiment his horse was struck by a musket ball in the neck under the right ear; the concussion was so violent that he fell forward, with his head on the saddle. The troops for a moment were struck with dismay; they thought their general in chief was killed; but this painful error did not last long; the prince raised his head and employed his remaining strength to inspire the soldiers to avenge him. An exclamation of revenge was their answer, and the prince was endeavoring to avail himself of this favorable disposition of the troops when the blood streaming forth from his wound, and the weakness thereby occasioned compelled him to withdraw to a house and get his wound bound up. He therefore directed general Maisen chief of

the general staff, to convey his orders to the different generals, successively to maintain their positions.

The prince's absence did not last more than half an hour. His wound had been scarcely bound up, when he received a report that the enemy was attempting to cross the river near Bourden, and immediately proceeded, with the 27th regiment of dragoons, to the heights of Deutschendorf. Soon after general Lapieuse arrived at the head of three regiments and a battalion of light infantry, and marched to the river to attack all who should attempt to cross it. By the perseverance of these troops the enemy's design was frustrated; that fresh troops of the enemy had made their appearance, and that the two first columns were advancing to carry the bridge head by assault. He ordered gen. Frere to hold out to the last extremity, and in case of need to cause himself to be buried, with the 26th regiment of light infantry, under the ruins of the redoubt. General Weliatte was at the same time directed to support general Frere, and to fall upon the enemy's flanks.

"General Maisen soon after reported to the prince, that the five Russian regiments had made an attempt to carry the bridge head by assault, but had been vigorously repulsed by the 27th regiment of light infantry, which kept its fire until the Russians were within musket shot. In consequence thereof the fire supported by grape shot, became so destructive, that the enemy was compelled to retreat in disorder. He was pursued by the 27th regiment of dragoons beyond Worpren. The surgeons say, that the prince's wound will not take more than a fortnight or three weeks to cure, and that he soon will be able to appear again at the head of his corps.

BALTIMORE, August 26.

TRANSLATION.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Tardieu, eng. to his correspondent in this city, dated, consulate of the U. S. of America at Cadiz, the 8th June, 1807.

SIR,

Although I had long ago made up my mind not to waste my time nor my paper in announcing to the public the sentiments, as well moral as political, by which I have always been animated; yet, as it is true that men of real sense to the U. S. of America do not give credit to trifling reports, nor to impudent injuries, more particularly when the labels are anonymous & the calumny of a mischievous tendency; and as I have to live but a short time in this world, and am in expectation of seeing the duties of this consulship discharged by another (when my merits only will shine) yet in justice to myself and to the public decorum, and from respect to my friends in that country, I think it just to summon my calumniator, let him be whom he will (notwithstanding I do really believe him not far distant from me, and that all he has published is false and of course unjust) to prove the contrary, and I will inflict upon him the chastisement that by law he deserves to suffer. In a few words, I will satisfy the public, and thereby remove disadvantageous impressions that my enemies have created against me with their malicious falsities.

In a letter sent from this place on the 15th December, 1806, and published, it was insinuated that at last, to satisfy the wishes of our worthy president; I had taken a house in this city, as if I had not had one before that time. It is well known and notorious, that since the year 1768, I have kept house in this city, living under the same roof with Mr. Francis D. Heguilar, with whom I had mercantile concerns until the year 1794, without becoming a bankrupt, and always transacted my affairs with honor. In 1794, I took the house in San Alexander street, No. 78, owned by Don Juan Vico, which I quitted in 1797, and went to live in another in the same street, No. 178, owned by Don Francis Alvarez Campana, from which I removed last year, the 1st of October, to another in Aduana Vieja street, No. 2, belonging to Señor Palau, as appears by the Mercantile Almanac of this city, shewing that during 1797 years past my residence has been in this city, and that at the same time I have kept my own house at Rota since the year 1760. Rota is only eight miles distant from Cadiz by sea, and by land through Puerto Santo Maria 12 miles; and from my house at Rota, I can see Cadiz and its bay. I have also a view of the sea to the distance of 20 miles; so that if Rota was the place of my abode, it would be as well as Cadiz, being a port belonging to my consular district. Although there are in Rota many foreign boats.

almost hourly to Cadiz, in my own constantly ready at for my business, and to stay a certain part of the day without prejudice to my documents; and if I chide myself for my office, which I am so falsely accused of, it is my declaration, I also published myself 50 miles which was intended only public.

In the same publication December 1806, in the very month I had appointed at the request of the Consul of Algiers was entitled ad interim Don Pedro, fulfilling his duty as well as a man who has no slaves, nor even Americans because the few going there are only to oblige me in my respect he has for me have represented to the government the beginning of this war, in opposition to that place, and confidence, nothing has been done to me or to the cargo and masters of property, provided that I had given them, without this attorney, or leaving me notwithstanding this, I have appealed to be entered information of it to Mr. Madrid, and by so doing my duty; and as to the property of the concerned owners to defend their property of mine has although I have seen many fully conducted, and lost my judgment, yet I could not these evils will be public is undeceived. And stood, that after a suit has commenced it is not an easy justice of it; and the claim from taking notice authority from the owner himself responsible for it. Besides that, they expose me to a severe punishment, as he is always they consult with after the harassed.

I write this letter from Cadiz yesterday from Cadiz to make to you this one record, which it should be said I can not do, nor that I come here out any other tidings, I you many years.

JOSEPH TARDIEU

FRIDAY, August 27.

Israel Smith, of New Haven, was found by the grand jury on Sunday last, in a state of insanity.

From the Richmond Daily

Since our last paper been principally engaged of the points which we touch on. On Friday, Mr. Tardieu's remarks; in which he proves the other proposition or potential force is a war. Upon this principle evidence already adduced to complete the evidence, Mr. Howe, were then introduced of the U. S. Mr. Tardieu requested the further discussion of the day, to allow him time granted.

On Saturday, Mr. Tardieu appeared in court and against him was read. Mr. Tardieu suggested in the indictment he had an opportunity of consulting the general in his defense, but recommended by the next week. This court the date of this indictment

his orders to
not last more
received a re-
attempting to
27th regiments
of Deutschen
spies arrived
marched to the
old attempt to
of these
was frustrated;
ed intelligence,
my had made
the two first
to carry the
ordered gen-
ast extremely,
himself to be
ent of light in
the redoubt
Frere, and is
after reported
Russian regi-
ot to carry the
had been vigo-
n regiment of
s fire until the
supposed by
destructive, that
retreat in dis-
27th regi-
Unter. The
s would will
night or three
ood will be a
head of his
just 26.
N.
Joseph Ysnard,
this city, date
of America at
o made up my
or my paper
he sentiments,
which I have
as it is true
U. S. of A.
to trifling re-
ries, are repre-
anonymous &
ous tendency,
short time in
tion of seeing
discharged by
will shine)
to the public
to my friends
it to summon
whom he will
believe him
that all he has
rse unjust) to
ll inflict upon
y law he de-
words, I will
y remove dis-
at my enemies
a their malicie
ce on the 15th
shed, it was
isfy the wish
I had taken a
d not had one
known and no-
1768, I have
og under the
D. H. G. G. G.
concerns until
a bankrupt,
ars with ho-
use in San A-
ned by Don
in 1797, and
same street,
nico Alvarez
oved last year,
t in Adams
ng to Somers
tants. Almo-
at during 18
ce in this ci-
I have kept
the year 1750,
t from Cadiz
Puerto Santo
y house at
bay. I have
istance of 20
C. Cadiz, being
ular districts
erry basis go-

ng almost hourly to Cadiz, I kept one of my own constantly ready at a minute's notice for my business, and for this reason I can stay a certain part of the year at my country place for the benefit of my health, without prejudice to my consular duty; it decides that I have a good agent to act in my absence, who never leaves the consular office, and myself signing daily and necessary documents; and if I chuse to put myself to the trouble and expence without prejudice to my office, what are the faults of which I am so falsely accused? With this my declaration, I also contradict every publication in the year 1805, of having abandoned myself 50 miles from Cadiz, which was intended only to deceive the public.

In the same publication of the 15th of December 1806, in the very face of truth, it is made a subject of complaint that the port of Algeciras was entirely neglected, when I had appointed at that place as my agent ad interim Don Pedro Parillo, who is fulfilling his duty as well as he is able, and as a man who has no salary for his services, nor even American consignments, because the few going there are taken from him by any one who solicits them; his services are only to oblige me out of a particular respect he has for me; and although I have represented to the government, since the beginning of this war, the necessity of appointing to that place a man of their own confidence, nothing has been done; and what can the ablest man do, when the supercargoes and masters of vessels abandon the property, provided their freights are paid to them, without thinking to appoint their attorney, or leaving money to appeal? Notwithstanding this, I have myself caused appeals to be entered officially, giving information of it to Mr. Young, agent at Madrid, and by so doing I have fulfilled my duty; and as to the prizes brought to the port, the concerned have empowered others to defend their property, and of course no assistance of mine has been solicited, although I have seen many of them wrongfully conducted, and lost for want of proper judgment, yet I could do nothing—Thus these evils will continue until the public is undeceived. And let it be understood, that after a suit has been improperly commenced, it is not an easy thing to prove the justice of it; and the consul being restrained from taking notice of it without authority from the owners, would render himself responsible for the consequences. Besides that, they expose the public representative, as he is always the last person they consult with after their affairs are embarrassed.

I write this letter from Rota, where I came yesterday from Cadiz. I think proper to make to you this one remark, as I do not wish it should be said I conceal my departure, nor that I come here secretly. Without any other tidings, I pray God to keep you many years.

JOSEF YSNARDY.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Israel Smith, of New York, one of the persons against whom true bills were found by the grand jury, arrived in this city on Sunday last, in custody of the marshal.

Richmond Argus.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Since our last paper, the court have been principally engaged in the discussion of the points which we therein touched upon. On Friday, Mr. Wickham concluded his remarks, in which he attempted to prove the other proposition, that an *actual* or *potential* force is essential to levying war. Upon this principle he reviewed the evidence already adduced.

To complete the evidence relative to the overt act, Israel Miller and Purley Howe, were then introduced on the part of the U. S. Mr. Randolph occupied the rest of the day in support of the motion. Mr. Hay requested the court to waive the further discussion of these points till Monday, to allow him time for studying such extremely novel and important questions. Granted.

On Saturday, Herman Blanckhassett appeared in court and the indictment against him was read.

Mr. Lotts suggested that there was a misconception in the indictment, and as he had not had an opportunity, since discovering it, of consulting the gentlemen united with him in his defense, he should ask for a postponement of the arraignment of Herman Blanckhassett till some day in the next week. This course was still further recommended by the consideration, that the date of this indictment and the time to

be fixed upon for summoning of the witnesses on the trial, if there was one at all, might materially depend upon the fate of the questions now before the court.

The Chief Justice observed that there was only one of these points which could affect him. There was no sort of question, considering the evidence adduced, that Mr. Bl. had been present on the island; and he was of course not interested in that point.

Mr. Martin. The question which affects him is, whether any evidence has been produced that there is any thing like an overt act of levying war. The arraignment was accordingly put off.

Mr. M'Rea hoped that the court when it adjourned would adjourn till Monday 12 o'clock; and assigned the importance of the questions now before it as a sufficient reason.

Chief Justice admitted that upon the fate of these questions, being decided in favor of the prisoner, would depend the fate of the prosecution. He was extremely willing to give all the time to the counsel for the prosecution which they might require for a consideration of these questions.

Mr. Martin observed that before they adjourned he would suggest new authorities on two points for the consideration of gentlemen: 1. That it was the right and duty of the court to decide, whether an overt act has been proved by two witnesses; 2d. What authority extrajudicial opinions ought to have with the court. Mr. M. alluded to the opinion of the supreme court in the cases of *Bollman* and *Swartwout*, which has been relied on by the prosecution as authority, that the exertion of force is not essential to treason. The counsel for the prisoner contend it is not authority, because it was an extrajudicial opinion.

Yesterday the court met at 12, when Mr. M'Rea proceeded with the discussion before them: This day Mr. Wirt will resume the argument. It is not expected that the court will deliver their opinion before Friday or Saturday. We shall present a sketch of all the arguments, when they are concluded.

AMERICA & GREAT-BRITAIN.

The editor of the Boston *Centinel*, after having attentively perused his files of English newspapers, gives the following result on this subject of his diligent enquiries:

"On the great topic in controversy between the United States and Great-Britain, we have made diligent search and enquiry. We cannot find or learn any thing in the proceedings of the English government, or conduct of the English people, that does not bear the most pacific aspect towards this country. A war with us is deprecated by all orders of men, and every thing but the sacrifice of the national security, or prostration of the national honor would be conceded to preserve a good understanding. And we are assured from good authority, that all the treaty differences in dispute will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, if the government of the United States wishes a friendly adjustment. This disposition, we are assured, did not arise from any fear of the consequences of war; but from a desire to prolong the blessings of peace and good will.

The London *Courier* of June 13, contains the following:—"It appeared by the entry in the books at Lloyd's on Thursday morning, that of fifty-two ships which had arrived, forty-seven were American, and only five British!! We notice this circumstance in the hope that the public attention will still be directed to the resumption of the navigation and colonial system, as the only means by which this country can maintain its maritime superiority, and afford relief and encouragement to the *West-India* shipping interest."

A fact like the above, the *Courier* ought to have known, was no proof of the relative importance of the American navigation. The American vessels sail detachedly, while the British sail together under convoy. The next day an English convoy of 300 sail might have arrived, and not a single American. It is wrong to endeavor as some British editors do to render the people of Great-Britain particularly jealous of American Commerce. But if there should be found many more American than British merchantmen who arrive at English ports—is it at all to be ascribed to the relaxation of the "Navigation Act"? Is no diminution of ships occasioned by the war?—None by the exclusion of British vessels from nearly all the ports in Europe? No increase of American vessels in consequence of our almost exclusive peace and neutrality?"

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

August 28.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

THE LAW-STUDENT'S ADIEU TO HIS MUSE.

When first I sought, my Muse, thy needful aid,
I sung in raptures of a charming maid,
Who long has reign'd the mistress of my heart,
And her I sung in strains devoid of art.

Then youthful fancy, unrestrained by rules,
And legal precepts drawn from learned schools
Took frequent flights; but now those flights are o'er,

My much-lov'd fair one I must sing no more.

Thou knowest well, how ill thou couldst agree

With Coke's dry strictures on 'Estate in Fee';
Quaint and pedantic, full of barb'rous terms,

Replete with tiresome and fictitious forms.

E'en Blackstone's smoother style would scarce

go down,

With one ambitious of Apollo's crown;

That callif Richard Roe would sweep away

Poetic thoughts and quickly gain the day,

Or thou, my muse, wouldest drive him from thy sight,

And backward force him to the murky realms of night.

Yet law's the road to honor, wealth and fame;

At which aspiring mortals ever aim;

Law gives the power of aiding the distressed;

And forcing proud oppressors to be just;

Of curbing villains who thro' fear alone,

Obey those precepts which their hearts disown.

But ah! my muse, 'tis fixt by fates decree,

No jurisconsult can thy vot'ry be.

Since then I'm forc'd between the two to choose—

Renounce the law, or cease to invoke the muse—

I say with grief, Barnassian nymph adieu!

I cease to invoke thee, and the law pursue!

L—D—N—N—S.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship *Century*, Capt. Dade, 47 days from London—ballast—P. Janney & B. Shreve, jun.

By this arrival we have received London papers to the 3d July, but they contain nothing later than the news received via Boston.

July 1st, in London river, spoke brig *Tiger* of Boston, from St. Ubes bound to London.

9th, in lat. 47, 44, N. long. 12, 58, W. spoke ship *Midland*, 40 days from Norfolk bound to Amsterdam.

27th, in lat. 34, 44, N. long. 36, 43, W. spoke brig *Mary*, of Charleston, S. C. 100 days from Buenos Ayres, bound to Gibraltar; in want of provisions—supplied her with what she wanted.

August 14, in lat. 35, 42, N. long. 59, 38, W. spoke ship *South-Carolina*, of Philadelphia, 58 days from Marseilles, bound to New York.

21st, in lat. 29, 6, long. 71, 17, W. spoke ship *Mary-Anh*, of Baltimore, out 5 days, bound to Amsterdam.

22d, in lat. 39, 6, spoke a brig from Demerara, bound to Boston.

Nor New-York,

The staunch Sloop

LITTLE POLE,

CAPT. WM. LINTON,

A CONSTANT TRADER.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Ricketts & Newton's wharf, or

Abel Willis, or

Anthony Rhodes.

April 28.

3t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months.

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "ABINGDON," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potowmac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potowmac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Swann,

G. Dencale,

Edmund I. Lee,

August 28.

Withers and Sangster.

Have just received per schooner *Citizen*, from

New-York, a large supply of

FANCY AND OTHER GOODS:

Which they offer on reduced terms.

August 28.

3t

BOGAN'S GARDEN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to the Garden formerly occupied by him, where he will be happy to accommodate such as will favor him with their custom: he will always be supplied with good Liquors, and will prepare *kebabs* at the shortest notice. Private parties can be handsomely accommodated.

John Bogan.

August 28.

3t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. CLAUDE's Benefit.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 29,

Will be presented, a favorite TRAGEDY,

Called

THE GAMESTER.

(Written by Dr. Moore.)

Stukely, Mr. Wood.
Beverly, Mr. Claude.
Lowson, Mr. Cone.
Jarvis, Mr. Cross.
Dewson, Mr. Charnock.
Bates, Mr. Miller.
Servant, Mr. Barnett.

Mrs. Beverly, Mrs. Woodham.
Charlotte, Mrs. Villiers.

Between the Play and Farce,
A Recitation, Shakesperian Address.

By Mr.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when spoken to any way's cross, looks very surly; has a scar on the top of his right hand; is about 35 or 37 years old, and is pretty slender made.—If he is not taken away before the 15th of September next, he will be discharged by the court.

John Snyder, jailor.

August 6.

37

For Sale by the Subscribers, Linen Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Buccellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hoe & Co.

June 1.

co

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 23

eo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Duff, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } Exr's.
William Herbert, }
April 6. Saw.

Property for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a deed of trust from Mr. William Wilson to the late William Craig, Esq. to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to William Fitzhugh, Esq. I shall, as the executor of the said William Craig, proceed to sell, on the first day of September next, on the premises, one moiety of a three story Brick House, situate on Water-street, in the town of Alexandria, now in the occupation of Dr. James Kennedy, and also a small lot adjoining it, upon a credit of 60 and 120 days, with interest from the date of the notes, the purchasers to give their notes with an approved endorser or endorser.

EDMUND I. LEE,
Executor of William Craig, deceased,
who was the trustee.

August 8.

2aw5

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY THE FIFTEEN day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money.

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee, } Com'r's.
Tho's Swann, }
August 4. Saw.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the shipping or grocery business.—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

The STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

Saw

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office,

New Invented Oven.

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege in an oven I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, & its much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my even in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole course of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 23 d61aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Eakin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin,

Administratrix.

August 10. 2aw5w

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old Frontinac

Ditto do best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havanna honey

15 do choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rappee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pinen-

to; pepper; ginger; rice and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; flotane; indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy-wise gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-

shish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscated and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, in
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses

with elegant stores, on the south side

of King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets

extending back 175 feet; at present occu-

ped by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and

James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is

considered to be amongst the best for busi-

ness in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side

of King-street, near the corner of King and

Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extend-

ing back 119 feet, and bounded on the

south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-

ped by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,

betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied

by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each

side of said house. Their situation for busi-

ness equal to any unimproved property in

town.

That large commodious and brick dwel-

ling house, with brick stables and carriage

houses, being part of the six buildings, situa-

ted on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of

Washington.

Three handsome three story brick dwel-